(*All Rights reserved.*)

THE

Board of Trade Journal.

VOLUME LXVIII.

January to March, 1910.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY JAS. TRUSCOTT & SON, LTD.

1910.

THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXVIII.] January 6, 1910. [No. 684

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 51.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Wood Inoculated with Staining Fluid in Sweden... ...	6th Jan., 1910	38
"Posidonia Australis" Fibre from Spencer Gulf, South Australia	30th Dec., 1909	636
Woollen Cloth produced at Chingho (China)	" " "	638
Upholstery and sundry Articles for Railways Administration in South Africa	23rd " "	562
Drill and Serge for Egyptian Ministry of the Interior ...	" " "	563
Boots, of United States and Austrian make, imported into Italy	" " "	568
Burmese Woods	9th " "	493
Crude Petroleum from New Plymouth (New Zealand) ...	2nd " "	428
Timbers from Hokkaido (Japan)	" " "	437
Fruit and Vegetables dried in United States by a new process	25th Nov., "	382
Vanadium Sulphites from Peru	18th " "	332
Graphite from Corea	4th " "	211
Cotton (unginned) from Angola	7th Oct., "	28
"Caravonica" cotton seeds and pods from Australia ...	9th Sept. "	521
Natal Maize Crop of 1909: Standard samples	19th Aug., "	393
Grape Syrup ("Most Komfyt") from Cape Colony ...	22nd July, "	182

*** Particulars are given on p. 51 respecting the Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to their respective trades.

A Trade Enquiry Office has been established at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. A list of Colonial Enquiry Offices will be found on p. 52.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Metals; Wrought Iron and Mild Steel Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c.; Wood Screws, Pins, &c.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are prepared to receive, up to noon on 11th January, tenders for the supply of—(1) Metals; (2) Wrought iron and mild steel bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.; (3) Wood screws, pins, &c. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 2, 3 and 4,

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., on payment of 21*s.* each (which will not be returned). The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Structural Steelwork.

The Board of Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of structural steelwork, &c. (carriage lifting shop and shelter for steam-hammer boilers), in accordance with the specification, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for the specification is one guinea, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Steelwork, &c.," must be sent in, addressed to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 25th January. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CANADA.

Steel Plates.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. R. Grigg) reports that tenders are invited by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, for the supply of about 624 tons of steel plates and of shapes, required at the Government Shipyard at Sorel, Quebec. Tenders, accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian bank for 1,500 dollars (about 307*l.*) will be received up to 12th January.

Specifications, &c., may be obtained from the Purchasing Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

It will be observed that the limited time for receipt of proposals will not permit of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation is therefore only of use to those firms having agents in Canada whom they can instruct by cable.

Hardware, Oils, &c.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, up to 4 p.m. on 18th January, for the supply and delivery of various articles of timber, hardware, castings, oils, &c., for use on the Welland Canal and its branches for the year 1910.

Specifications, forms of tender, and other information may be obtained at the Superintending Engineer's Office, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Enquiry for Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Canes, &c.

A firm at Montreal are desirous of getting into communication with a London firm, not already represented in Canada, exporting rubber pouches, leather covered tobacco pouches, high grade English-made pipes, cigar holders, tobacco jars and walking canes. They would be willing to hold samples and take import orders, and also in the case of some of the above-mentioned articles, to buy outright.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Communications referring to the above should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 120, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Motor Car.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that tenders are invited by the City of Toronto for the supply of a motor car. The machine required is a four-cylinder one to hold five passengers, the cost not to exceed 2,500 dollars (about 514*l.*). Tenders, which will be received up to 18th January, should be addressed to the Fire Department, Richmond Street Fire Hall, Toronto.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Scottish firm of engineers wish to open up business connections with Canadian firms importing **petrol engines,** fixed and portable.

A correspondent at Manchester desires to get into touch with Canadian exporters of **canned goods.**

A Manchester firm manufacturing **power looms** and **weaving preparation machinery** are desirous of getting into communication with a Canadian firm willing to take up their representation.

An important Scottish firm in the **iron** trade having representatives in New Zealand would like to hear from Canadian firms in the same class of business for whom their agent could act.

A Scottish firm manufacturing **anti-corrosive paints** are willing to appoint Canadian agents.

A North of England correspondent enquires for names of Canadian shippers of **frozen rabbits, poultry,** and **general produce,** for which he has a good demand.

A Manchester firm manufacturing **electric light and power machinery and accessories, main switches,** and **switchboards,** &c. desire to appoint a reliable Canadian agent.

A North of England correspondent enquires for names of Canadian shippers of **pine lumber, doors,** and **turned goods.**

A Yorkshire manufacturer of **fancy woollens, worsted coatings, serges,** and **fancy trouserings** is desirous of getting into touch with a reliable firm, having an established connection with the best importing tailors in Eastern Canada, willing to take up his agency.

COLONIAL ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent at Malta reports a good demand there for **canned salmon,** and would like to hear from Canadian shippers.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

An Australian correspondent desires to get into touch with likely importers in Canada of Queensland **condensed and skimmed milk.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

Enquiry is made on behalf of a Canadian firm respecting the possibility of purchasing **deer hair** in London. Full particulars should be sent to the Canadian Office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Enquiry is made by a Montreal correspondent for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **light and heavy hardware, iron, steel,** and **metals** requiring representation in Canada.

A Nova Scotia correspondent wishes to obtain from English manufacturers an estimate of the probable cost and requirements in detail of an **up-to-date pottery plant.**

A Toronto firm wish to obtain agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **electrical, building,** and **furnishing goods** wishing to do Canadian business.

A correspondent at Toronto makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom **dry goods manufacturers** requiring representation in Canada.

A New Brunswick correspondent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom buyers of **tripolite, diatomaceous or infusorial earths.**

A gunmaker at Victoria, British Columbia, is willing to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **guns, fishing tackle, athletic goods,** and **cutlery.**

A Nova Scotia firm wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of **canned fish, apples, eggs, &c.**

A Montreal correspondent is desirous of securing agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **woollens, silks, linings, dress goods,** and other **goods necessary for making ladies' and men's clothing.**

An Ottawa correspondent interested in an **asbestos property** desires to hear from capitalists or firms in the trade who might be prepared to assist in its development.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.,** whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Scottish firm, who are exporters of all kinds of **metals** and **hardware goods,** also of **coal and coke,** would like to be placed in

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

touch with Canadian importers, for whom they are prepared to act as buying agents if desired.

A Midlands company, manufacturing **brass and iron bedsteads,** also **grates, kerbs,** and **fire brasses,** wish to appoint Canadian resident agents.

A Midlands firm manufacturing **harness, saddlery,** and **fancy leather goods** ask to be placed in communication with Canadian importers.

A London firm manufacturing **briar and meerschaum pipes** wish to be placed in correspondence with Canadian importers.

A London firm manufacturing **mahogany and oak sideboards,** also **mantels and fitments,** wish to hear from Canadian importers.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Winnipeg company ask to be placed in communication with some United Kingdom manufacturers of **bar iron and steel** who do export trade.

An enquiry has been received from Canada for the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of **swansdown trimming.**

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Iron and Steel Goods, Copper Tubes, &c.

The Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., have received a letter from a Toronto firm dealing in machinery, metals, engineers' supplies, &c. to the effect that they are constantly receiving enquiries from Canadian manufacturers and others regarding British goods.

They are, consequently, in a position to do business in considerable supplies if satisfactory arrangements can be concluded, and with this object in view they would be glad to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers who are prepared to give quotations.

The goods required are the undermentioned:—

(1) Steel wire, 9 imperial gauge, diameter ·144, soft and hard; quantity used, at least 25,000 tons per year.

(2) Soft steel pipe without thread, diameter 1 in., 1¼ in. and 1½ in.; quantity used, a car load (10 tons) per week.

(3) 2 in. gas pipe with screw joint for gas conduction, 50,000 feet; steel strips for pipe manufacturers, 17 and 24 gauge, soft steel, 2½ in., 3 in. and 4 in., lengths 9 to 12 feet; quantity used, one car load (10 tons) per week.

(4) Seamless annealed soft copper tubes, ¾ in., 8 in. stubb gauge, 200 in. long.

(5) Jack chains, No. 16, 12 yard lengths in packs; steel strips,

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

·50 strip with 1 in., 1½ in. and 2 in. cut to any lengths with a flush surface for nickel plating purposes.

(6) Pulleys, 1¾ in. diameter, packed in dozen lot packs.
(7) Hoop steel.
(8) Angle steel.
(9) I beams.

The Toronto firm possess branches in other Canadian cities, and their operations cover the whole of the Dominion.

Manufacturers wishing to quote can obtain further particulars upon application to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Iron and Steel Works Plant.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that the Electric Steel Company of Canada propose to establish a plant at Welland (Ontario). It is stated that work is to be begun on the billet mill at once. Additional mills will probably be erected next year for making finished products in iron and steel. Apparently, says Mr. Field, United States capital is interested in the project.

Specifications for Steel Goods, Bridge Building, Cement, &c.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto has also forwarded a copy of a pamphlet, issued by a Canadian company, containing several specimen specifications, of about the usual standard, dealing with bridge building, steel castings, steel splice bars, steel rails, telegraph wire, Portland cement, &c. This may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

Patterns and Specifications relating to Tenders invited by Postal Authorities.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that duplicate sealed patterns in connection with tenders invited by the Commonwealth Post Office Authorities are being forwarded to the Representative of the Commonwealth in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where they may be seen by British manufacturers. Some 370 or 400 sealed patterns have already been despatched, and the rest will shortly leave Australia.

Duplicates of all specifications, &c., except in the case of local tenders for such articles as wooden poles, or for the erection of telegraph and telephone lines, will also be forwarded as issued.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Telegraph Wire and Porcelain Insulators; Steel Rails; Point Rods, &c.

The Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. A. Riley) reports that tenders will be received at the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide, for the supply and delivery at the Public Stores, Port Adelaide, of:—

(1) 15 tons of galvanised iron telegraph wire, No. 8, S.W.G., and 1,500 No. 5 porcelain insulators; tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 18th January;

(2) 42,000 lineal feet of point rods, with plugs, collars, and cotters complete; tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 1st February;

(3) Steel rails and fishplates; tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 15th February.

Copies of the specifications, drawings, &c. in respect of the above-mentioned contracts may be obtained, at a cost of 2*s.* 6*d.* in the case of (1), 1*l.* in the case of (2) and of 10*s.* in the case of (3), at the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide. Copies may also be *seen* at the office of the Agent-General for South Australia, 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

It will be observed that the limited time in the cases of (1) *and* (2) *for receipt of tenders will not permit of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation is therefore in these cases only of use to those firms having agents in Australia whom they can instruct by cable.*

CAPE COLONY.

Red and White Lead; Cotton Waste; Coal; Timber.

The Agent-General in London for the Cape of Good Hope announces that tenders are invited by the Cape Government Railways for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

(1) 20 tons of white lead (in oil), 4 tons of red lead (dry), 50 tons of coloured cotton waste, and 1,000 tons of smiths' coal; (2) hardwood logs and planks; (3) pitch pine, teak and hardwood logs; (4) Baltic timber.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for ————," will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Control and Audit Office, Parliament Street, Cape Town, up to noon on 25th January in the case of (1), on 2nd February in the case of (2) and (3), and on 9th February in the case of (4).

With regard to (1), it may be noted that firms in Great Britain desirous of submitting a quotation by cable must deposit a formal tender in confirmation thereof with the Agent-General in London for the Colony, 100, Victoria Street, S.W., prior to the date on which tenders are due in Cape Town. Cables should be addressed to "Auditor, Cape Town."

Openings for British Trade.

CAPE COLONY—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, &c. for the above-mentioned contracts may be obtained at the office of the Agent-General, or may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Rails and Fishplates.

The Agent General also notifies that he is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) 5,000 tons of rails, 80 lbs., section, Bessemer or open-hearth steel; (2) 28,000 fishplates, Bessemer or open-hearth steel, for 80 lbs. section rails.

Forms of tender and all particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Agent General. Tenders are to be delivered in sealed envelopes addressed to the Agent General for the Cape of Good Hope, 100, Victoria Street, London, S.W., not later than noon on 24th January. They should be endorsed "Tender for Rails and Fishplates." The Agent General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

EGYPT.

Purchase of Old Materials.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Administration for the purchase of old materials (scrap railway material, and other manufactured iron and steel).

Tenders, in two envelopes, the inner marked "Tender for the Purchase of Old Materials," and the outer addressed to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, will be received by him up to noon on 17th February. A deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the offer will be required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the value of the material adjudicated to him.

It is to be noted that (legal) domicile in Egypt is necessary. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, *p.* 408.

The specification and conditions may be obtained from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. A copy of the specification may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Cast-iron Pipes.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works for the supply of socket and spigot pipes for the Giza water-works.

Openings for British Trade.

Tenders, on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.), in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for the supply of cast-iron pipes for the Giza water-works," will be received by the Chief of the Administrative Service, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 25th January.

It is to be noted that (legal) domicile at Cairo is necessary. For conditions under which temporary (legal) domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, p. 408.

A copy of the plans and specifications may be seen by British makers on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA.

Electric Generating and Tramway Plant and Material; Canalisation Works; Port Works: Building and Slaughter-house Material.

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the official "Commercial and Industrial Gazette" (St. Petersburg) of 10th December, the Prefect of Nicolaieff has confirmed a resolution of the Town Council with respect to the conclusion of a loan for 9,500,000 roubles (about 1,000,000*l.*), to be applied to various municipal undertakings and works, including:—electrical tramway construction and buying up horse tramways, 2,000,000 roubles (about 211,000*l.*); canalisation works, 1,100,000 roubles (about 116,000*l.*); port works, 1,100,000 roubles (about 116,000*l.*); new slaughter-houses, 350,000 roubles (about 37,000*l.*); market premises, 300,000 roubles (about 32,000*l.*); extension of the town electric generating station, 200,000 roubles (about 21,000*l.*); school and municipal buildings, 350,000 roubles (about 37,000*l.*).

Canalisation Works; Building Material.

H.M. Commercial Attaché further states that, according to an Agency telegram from Tsaritsin published in the St. Petersburg newspapers, that town has concluded with British capitalists a loan for 1,500,000 roubles (about 158,000*l.*). The money is to be applied to the erection of town edifices and to canalisation works.

Building and Furnishing Materials for Market Hall; Cold Storage Plant.

With reference to the notice on p. 549 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December relative to the proposed construction of market halls at Saratoff, Mr. Cooke reports that, according to the "Novoe Vremia" (St. Petersburg) of 24th December, an English company has undertaken the construction and equipment of a market hall at the town, at a cost of some 400,000 roubles (about 42,000*l.*). The hall is to be a lofty building with a full glass roof and one-storied shops, the latter fitted with water supply, &c., and cold storage premises beneath the shops.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

Electric Light and Power Plant.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that, according to the "Harstad Tidende," the Malangs Falls on the Maalselv river have been purchased by a company with the object of providing electric lighting and power to the new iron ore fields at Ramfjordnaes (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December, p. 540). The purchasers of the falls are said to be a Norwegian-American company.

BELGIUM.

Shed Construction; Electric Light Installation; Fire Alarm Bells.

H.M. Consul General at Antwerp (Sir C. Hertslet) reports that the Municipal Authorities of that city invite tenders for:—

(1) The construction of two sheds at the North and South Quays of the Kattendyk entrance lock; the cost of the work is estimated at 33,100 fr. (1,324*l.*), and a deposit of 1,500 fr. (60*l.*) will be required.

(2) The installation of electric lighting and of fire alarm bells in the Municipal Fire Station, rue du Palais, Antwerp; a deposit of 2,000 fr. (80*l.*) will be required.

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, to arrive not later than 13th January in the case of (1), and 17th January in the case of (2).

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be obtained (price 1 fr. in the case of (1), and 50 centimes in the case of (2)), and the plans seen, at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Electric Generating Station.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" of 24/26th December contains a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 26th February, at the Hôtel de Ville, Bree, province of Limbourg, for the establishment of a central electrical station in connection with the provision of electric light to the town.

The plan and conditions may be seen at the Hôtel de Ville, Bree.

Cranes.

The "Moniteur" of 29th December states that tenders will be received up to 29th January for the supply of three cranes with steel arms 13 metres (about 42½ ft.) long, for the quays of Antwerp–South. A deposit of 1,000 frs. (40*l.*) will be required with each tender. Tenders will be opened at noon on 2nd February at the Bourse, Brussels.

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM—*continued.*

Gas Motor with Pump, and Iron Piping; Electric Lamps.

It appears from the same "Moniteur" that tenders will shortly be invited by the communal authorities of Ixelles (Brussels) for the supply of—

(1) A gas motor with pump and 1,000 metres (about 3,281 feet) of cast iron piping of ·3 metres diameter, for the return to the Maelbeek of water taken from the basin of the Woluwe.

(2) 85 electric lamps of 12 amperes; the upset price is placed at 13,060 frs. (about 522*l.*).

SWITZERLAND.

Electric and Steam Railway Construction.

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" of 22nd December contains particulars of railway concessions granted to (1) Mr. Arthur Bider, of Langenbruck, and Mr. E. Jenny, of Waldenbourg, for a period of eighty years, for the construction and working of an electric railway from Waldenbourg to Balsthal, with a branch from St. Wolfgang (Balsthal) to Mümliswil, the total length being 9½ miles; (2) Mr. F. Manatschal, of Coire, for a period of eighty years, for the construction and working of a steam railway from Zernez to the frontier near Münster (Ofenberg Railway), the total length being 33 miles; (3) Messrs. Schärer and F. Luder, of Koppigen, for a period of eighty years, for the construction and working of an electric railway from Herzogenbuchsee to Kirchberg *viâ* Koppigen, and from Koppigen to Lyss by way of Utzenstorf.

Electric Tramway Construction.

The same issue of the "Feuille" publishes the terms of a concession granted to the "Société des Tramways Lausanvois" for the construction and working of an electric tramway from Georgette to Port de Pully.

Electric and Steam Railway Construction.

The "Feuille" of 29th December contains particulars respecting (1) an eighty years' concession granted to Messrs. Daucourt, Chavannes, Ceppi and Vallat, of Porrentruy, for the construction and working of a railway from Damvant to Lugnez, *viâ* Porrentruy, having a total length of 16 miles; and a similar concession granted to Mr. A. Jordi, of Bienne, Mr. Jean Stebler, of Safnern, and Mr. F. Kunz, of Meinisberg, for the construction and working of an electric railway from Bienne to Meinisberg; the length of the line will be 6½ miles.

Building and Furnishing Materials; Telegraph Material.

The same issue of the "Feuille" contains a decree authorising a credit of 1,718,000 francs (68,720*l.*) for the construction of a postal and telegraph office at Aarau.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

Bridge Work.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 27th December contains a notice to the effect that tenders will be received at the "Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, and at any of the Civil Governments of the Peninsula, up to 1 p.m. on 17th January, for the works in connection with the metal superstructure of a bridge over the Guadiel river in the district of Bailén á Baeza, province of Jaén. The upset price is placed at 81,959 pesetas (about 2,930*l.*), and the provisional deposit at 5,000 pesetas (about 180*l.*).

The adjudication will take place at 11 a.m. on 22nd January at the above-mentioned "Ministerio," where also the conditions and plans in connection with the contract may be seen.

Local representation is necessary.

Railway Construction.

The "Gaceta" also publishes a call by the "Compañía de los Caminos de Hierro del Norte de España" for tenders for the construction of a section of the railway from Huesca to France *viâ* Canfranc. The section, which is 5,746 metres (about 6,280 yards) long, extends from Castiello-Villanúa station to the Barranco de Longas. The upset price is placed at 1,454,218 pesetas (about 52,000*l.*), and a deposit of 5,000 pesetas (about 180*l.*) will be required with each tender. The work must be begun within two months, and completed within two years, from the conclusion of the contract.

Tenders will be received, up to noon on 27th January, by the "Sr. Ingeniero-Jefe de Vía y Obras de la Compañia de los Caminos de Hierro del Norte, Oficinas Centrales de Vía y Obras," Madrid, at which offices also plans and conditions in connection with the contract may be seen.

Harbour Works.

The "Gaceta" of 29th December contains a notice, issued by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, inviting tenders for the carrying out of various works for improving the channel at the mouth of the Guadalete in the harbour of Santa María, Province of Cadiz; the upset price is put at 140,800 pesetas (about 5,000*l.*), and a deposit of 1 per cent. of this amount will be required to qualify any tender. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, will be admitted at the above-mentioned "Dirección," or at any of the Civil Governments of the Peninsula, up to 1 p.m. on 5th February. Tenders will be opened at noon on 10th February. Work must be begun within sixty days from the date of the approval of the contract and completed within one year. The "Gaceta" containing further particulars may be seen by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *Local representation is necessary.*

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

Railway Material.

The "Gaceta" of 30th December notifies that an application has been presented by Don Juan Hortega y Calvo, Barón de Hortega, to the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, for a concession for the construction and working of railways from Valladolid to Toro by way of Tordesillas, and from this point to Cubo del Vino, and that a period of sixty days from the date of the "Gaceta" is allowed for the presentation of competing offers at the above-mentioned "Dirección."

The same issue of the "Gaceta" announces that a similar application has been presented to the above-mentioned "Dirección" by Don Luis Sánchez-Blanco y Sánchez for the construction and working of a railway from Cala Mocha to Vivel, and that a period of sixty days from the date of the "Gaceta" is allowed for the presentation of competing offers.

PORTUGAL.

Railway Construction.

With reference to the notices on pp. 307 and 356 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th and 25th November, 1909, relative to railway construction in Portugal, the "Diario do Governo" of 28th December announces that tenders for the construction of the Vallo do Sado line, and for the completion of the section from Barreiro to Cacilhas must be presented by the applicants or by their attorneys at the offices of the Council of Administration of the State Railway ("Conselho de Administração dos Caminhos de Ferro do Estado"), Lisbon, at 1 p.m. on 30th March, when they will be opened. A deposit of 55,000 milreis (about 11,000*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 110,000 milreis (about 22,000*l.*). The plans of the lines may be seen at the Engineer's Office of the State Railways, Lisbon.

The "Diario," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms interested, on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Cable.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 2nd January announces that the Portuguese State Railways invite tenders for the supply of 1,400 metres of copper cable, concerning which further particulars may be obtained on application at the offices of the "Chemins de Fer Portugais, No. 28 rue de Chateaudun," Paris. Tenders, which will be opened at the Central Station, Lisbon, at 1.30 p.m. on 10th January, should be addressed to the "Conselho de Administração dos Caminhos de Ferro do Estado, Estação Central," Lisbon.

Lighters. See notice on p. 34.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

Woollen Stuff for Curtains.

H.M. Consul at Rome (Mr. C. C. Morgan) reports that tenders are invited by the Italian State Railways Administration for the supply of 10,000 metres of woollen stuff ("armure") for curtains. Tenders will be received by the "Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, 16, Via Ludovisi," Rome, up to 16th January. Only those firms (Italian and foreign) on the special list kept by the Italian State Railways Administration will be allowed to tender.

Turning Lathes with Motors.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 24th-26th December states that tenders are invited by the Italian State Railways Administration for the supply of 5 vertical turning lathes with motors for the workshops at Savona, Alessandria, Pistoja, Castellammare, and Naples. Tenders will be received by the "Direttore Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, 16 Via Ludovisi," Rome, up to 25th January. The "Moniteur" adds that the contract is open to international competition.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Motor Omnibuses,

The "Zentral Anzeiger" of the 30th December notifies that the communal authorities of Niemes will shortly arrange for the formation of a company to undertake a motor omnibus service between the following points: Niemes, Wartenberg, Hammer, Bad Kunnersdorf, Oschitz and Kriesdorf.

Electric Power Plant. See notice on p. 35.

ROUMANIA.

Linen and Jute Bags and Jute Cloth.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 2nd January notifies that tenders are invited for the supply of 33,000 bags for wrapping up packets of tobacco, 720,000 linen bags for salt, 130,500 metres of jute cloth for bagging unmanufactured tobacco, and 2,000 jute bags for blasting powder. Tenders will be opened on 14th February, and should be addressed to the "Direction Générale des Monopoles de l'Etat Roumain," Bucharest, where further particulars as to the above requirements may be obtained.

MOROCCO.

Road Construction.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a road at Tangier 860 metres (about 940

yards) long, with side branches of a total of 133 metres (about 145 yards). The estimated cost of the work is 51,000 frs. (2,040*l.*); a deposit of 500 frs. (20*l.*) will be required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 1,900 frs. (76*l.*). Tenders will be received by the President of the Special Committee of Public Works, Dar En-Niaba, Tangier, up to 10 a.m. on 4th April.

It is to be noted that the contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.

Copies of the conditions and specification (in French) may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

PERSIA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Bushire (Mr. H. G. Chick) on the trade of that district in 1908-9, which will shortly be issued :—

Woollen Yarn. German manufacturers have supplied considerably more woollen yarn than is shown in the returns of the total import in 1908–9, viz., 308 cwts., valued at 4,055*l.*, a decrease on the previous year. There is a large range of qualities, including Berlin wools, invoiced at about 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb. c i.f. Bushire, and zephyr yarns, pink and white, at about 3*s.* 3½*d.* and 3*s.* per lb. Other black and white qualities are quoted at 3*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 11½*d.* per lb. c.i.f.

MEXICO.

Tramway Material. The "Diario Oficial" of 15th December publishes the terms of a contract between the Mexican Legislature and the Mexican Tramways Company, empowering the latter to construct and work a double line of tramway along the street which will be opened as an extension of the Calle Gante, and also to double the existing lines in the Avenida del 16 de Septiembre and in the Calle Zuleta.

Machinery. See "British Trade Abroad," p. 20.

CHILE.

Railway Material. The "Diario Oficial" of 26th November publishes laws declaring of public utility the property required for the construction of the Liná́res-Colbun railway (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th July, 1909, p. 210), and for the construction of the Melipilla-San Antonio line between El Sauce and San Antonio.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Tramway Material; Tunnelling Plant.

H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires (Mr. A. C. Ross, C.B.) reports that an "ad referendum" agreement has been made between the Mayor of that city and the Anglo-Argentine Tramway Company for the construction of a series of underground tramways, to run in various directions under the city of Buenos Aires, in connection with the present above-ground system.

The following lines may be constructed, viz.:—(1) Between Plaza Mayo and Plaza Once de Septiembre, running underneath the Avenida de Mayo; (2) between Retiro and Plaza Constitución, running under Calle Maipú or Calle Florida and the continuations of these on the south side of the Avenida de Mayo; (3) between Plaza Mayo and Plaza Italia, Palermo. Each of these is to have a double line, and is to have direct connection with the above-ground lines. The first line is to be completed before 1st June, 1913; the second before 31st December, 1914; the construction of the third line depends upon whether the municipality finally carry out the project of making a diagonal avenue. The stations are, if possible, to be placed at every three blocks. The cars are to be larger and more rapid than those at present used, and are to be fitted up with the most modern arrangements for security.

As soon as the underground line is completed the present tramway lines above-ground in Calles Bartolome Mitre and Cangallo in the centre of the city will be taken up, and when the second tunnel is completed the lines in Calles Reconquista and San Martin will be taken up.

A newspaper extract containing the text (in Spanish) of the most important clauses of the contract may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Iron and Steel Work for Boilers.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 25th November publishes a decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras Hidraulicas" to purchase, through the Argentine Legation in London (whose address is 2, Palace Gate, W.), iron and steel work for the construction of six marine boilers, at a cost of 36,537 pesos gold (about 7,307*l.*).

Railway Construction and Plant.

The same "Boletin" publishes decrees authorising (*a*) the "Empresa del Ferrocarril Central Argentino" to construct a railway 30 kiloms. (about 18½ miles) long from the Canada de Gomez—Villa Maria line towards the south west; (*b*) the "Empresa Lacroze Hermanos y Cia" to construct a railway from Rojas to Villa Maria.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

Sanitary Works.

The "Boletin" of 26th November publishes a decree authorising the "Dirección General de Obras de Salubridad" to extend the sanitary works of the capital of the Province of Salta at a cost of 837,789 pesos (about 73,300*l.*).

Harbour Works; Dredging Apparatus.

The "Boletin" of 3rd December publishes a decree, issued by the Public Works Department, Buenos Aires, authorising a supplementary credit of 940,000 pesos currency (about 82,000*l.*) for various harbour and dredging works in the port of Buenos Aires, and 200,000 pesos gold (about 40,000*l.*) for the purchase of dredging outfits for the rivers Paraná and Uruguay and for the Barra Punta de Indio.

BRAZIL.

Turntable.

The "Diario Official" of 11th December announces that tenders will be received, at noon on 22nd January, at the "Intendencia da Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil," Rio de Janeiro, for the supply of a turntable for the Locomotive Depôt at São Diogo. The turntable must have a diameter (pit space) of 22 metres, and must be capable of carrying locomotives of the "Consolidation" type with a total weight, including tender, of 200 tons, distributed over a wheel distance of 18 metres. The turntable must be provided with an electric motor. Tenders, made out in pounds sterling, must be accompanied by a deposit of 500 milreis (about 31*l.*), and presented at the above-mentioned "Intendencia" at the hour named. The "Diario" containing further particulars may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

It will be observed that the limited time for receipt of tenders will not permit of their being despatched by post, and the above intimation may therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Brazil whom they can instruct by cable.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

The following particulars as to openings for British trade in Chinese Turkestan are taken from a report on the Indo-Chinese Turkestan trade *viâ* Ladakh in 1908-9, published as a supplement to the official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 25th November:—

Openings for British Trade.

CHINESE TURKESTAN—*continued.*

Cottons.

The prices of locally woven cotton stuffs, such as "chakman" and "mata," have risen, and are likely to be still higher in 1909-10 owing to the failure of the cotton crop, and thus foreign-made cotton goods will be able to compete more favourably with them.

The markets in the north and north-east of Chinese Turkestan continue to expand, and there is an increased demand for English muslins. There is a great demand for chintzes and printed cloths. English-made prints are largely taking the place of Russian prints, being preferred as of a more durable quality, but the supply is not adequate on account of the transport difficulties. If a larger supply were available, they would completely supplant the Russian-made chintzes. The very brightest colours and the boldest designs are preferred. The "chapans," or long cloaks for summer wear of men and women alike, are made of these light cotton prints.

Dyeing Materials.

Dyeing materials were imported in 1908-9 in much larger quantities than in the previous year. The demand is very great and the market very good. Indigo fetched higher prices than in 1907-8, and the demand appears to have increased. Aniline dyes from Europe are much used for dyeing "mata" and "kham."

Velvet; Satin.

The silk piece-goods imported are from Europe, Japan and India. The European consists chiefly of velvets from Germany used largely for caps. The gaudiest and brightest colours are preferred. "Lambook," a cheap sort of satin, made in blacks and browns, is in demand, but not in large quantities.

Woollen Piece-Goods.

German-made broad cloths were imported in small quantities. There is a small demand for such cloths for "chapans" for winter wear. The stock is exhausted.

Cups and Saucers.

One trader imported English-made china cups and saucers, which sold immediately and realised a high price; they may, perhaps, have a future in this country of tea-drinkers.

EXHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA.

Proposed Exhibition of British Trade Catalogues.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) states that he is attempting to form a collection of catalogues of British manufacturers for use at his office. He suggests that British manufacturers trading or desirous of trading with Australia should send him copies of their catalogues. These should invariably show the full export discounts, and should state whether packing is included in the price, or discount, whether quotations are f.o.b. at a British port, whether the firm are prepared to sell c.i.f., or c.i.f. & e., at an Australian port, &c. Information should also be furnished as to the names and addresses of the firm's agents, if any, in Australia, and as to the cable codes used. Mr. Wickes also draws attention to the necessity of forwarding fresh catalogues as changes are made in prices.

CHINA.

Agricultural Exhibition at Chengtu.

H.M. Consul-General at Chengtu (Mr. W. H. Wilkinson) reports that the Fifth Annual Ssuchuan Exhibition is to be held at Chengtu from 20th March to 29th April, 1910. Instead of holding a general industrial and commercial exhibition every year as heretofore, it is proposed in future to hold industrial and agricultural exhibitions in alternate years, beginning this year with one of the latter class.

Foreign goods, including seeds, machinery, books and pictures, will be admitted in a special class of their own. All exhibits must be sent in by 1st March.

An abstract translation of the regulations of the exhibition may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. For further information regarding the exhibition, application should be made to H.M. Consul-General at Chengtu, Ssuchuan (*viâ* Siberia).

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Italy.—The following information is from the report by the Acting First Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Rome (The Hon. W. Erskine) on the foreign trade of Italy in 1908, which will shortly be issued :—

Imports of British machinery into Italy show a large increase, but substantial progress has also been made by Germany. The total imports of spinning and weaving, sewing, marine and electrical machinery all show increases.

The total imports from the United Kingdom have declined in value by about 900,000*l.*, mainly under the headings of coal, dried cod fish, copper, brass and bronze ingots, &c., raw cotton and wool. As regards coal, it should be pointed out that the quantity imported

British Trade Abroad.

into Italy from the United Kingdom was larger in 1908 than in 1907 (8,128,428 tons as against 7,824,906 tons), the fall in price in British coal being responsible for the decrease in the value.

The decrease from 1,656,120*l.* in 1907 to 1,012,272 in 1908 in the total imports of railway carriages and wagons is due to the fact that the State Railways Department, who were the chief importers, have now almost completed the supply of new rolling-stock needed for the working of the lines since the railways have been taken over from the companies. Imports are likely to fall still further in the near future.

Up to a short time ago Italy was entirely dependent upon foreign markets, especially those of Germany and France, for tyres for motor-cars and bicycles; now she exports tyres to a considerable value, chiefly to Belgium.

Every year a staff of well-trained and experienced German commercial travellers visit Italy and secure orders. German commercial travellers in Italy generally have a good knowledge of Italian; many of them, in fact, have in their early years served as apprentices with Italian firms, and are, therefore, acquainted with the business habits of their clients. They are supplied with illustrated catalogues printed in Italian and giving weights and prices in the equivalents and currency of the country; such catalogues are distributed broadcast throughout Italy. Credit is granted to Italian firms on a generous scale and long-date bills are often accepted, local German banks supplying information as to the status of the firms or individuals to whom such facilities of payment are to be extended.

* * * *

Mexico.—The "Mexican Herald" of 7th December contains an account of an interview with the local manager of a British machinery firm, from which the following remarks are taken:—

Many purchasers of machinery look less to the quality than to the initial cost of the goods. Moreover, the weight of British machinery often militates against its sale; British manufacturers, being unwilling to vary from their usual standard, frequently fail to secure orders in competition with the makers of lighter machinery. The standard British threads for nuts, bolts, &c., differ from those in common use in Mexico. The British system of weights, too, is a great hindrance in Mexico, where the kilogram is the standard unit. British firms will often not accept the terms for long extended payments so frequently demanded in Mexico. In the matter of quickness of delivery, however, British firms can compete successfully with any of their rivals.

Notwithstanding all the various inconveniences against which British firms have to contend, there is a steadily increasing demand for their goods, and, with energetic pushing, British machinery may be expected to make its way. Much time and patience, however, are necessary, and it is of little use to begin without adequate financial backing.

* * * *

British Trade Abroad.

Chinese Turkestan.—The following information is extracted from a report on the Indo-Chinese Turkestan trade *viâ* Ladakh in 1908-9, published as a supplement to the official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 25th November :—

Although pauperism is in marked evidence in Chinese Turkestan, there is a plentiful supply of money also, and use is made of it to purchase foreign-made goods. A portion of the population is well-to-do and even rich, while the other portion is poor to the point of starvation.

The comparatively new road from Yarkand to Aksu through Daulan is good, and transport by "arabas" (the country carts of Turkestan) is cheap; if traders could take their goods there and form another depôt, besides the existing one at Yarkand, they would find it an excellent distributing centre. Aksu is geographically perfectly situated, and they would be able to sell wholesale to traders from Kuldja, Utch-Turfan, Urumtchi, and other large cities, who now find the journey to Yarkand a long and tedious one, and who consequently avoid it.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

A recent report by the Geological Survey of Egypt on the distribution of iron ores in that country (Survey Department Paper, No. 20) states that the distribution of iron ores in Egypt is as follows :—

1. In West Sinai there is an area of over 200 square kilometres in which iron and manganese ores are present in pockets wherever the carboniferous limestone is exposed. The ores would appear to be abundant, and the position as regards the sea is favourable, although heavy canal dues would have to be paid if the material were shipped *viâ* Suez to Europe.

2. The East Sinai occurrence is small in area, and the district is not very easily accessible.

3. In the Eastern Desert of Egypt there are three districts, viz., Wadi Dib, Abu Marwat and Abu Jerida, where iron ores of good quality are displayed in fair amount, but all the occurrences are somewhat distant from the sea.

4. The iron ore near El Ranga is of interest as representing concentration from a "gabbro" rich in iron-titanium oxides, but the exposure is of small extent and the titanium present reduces its value.

5. The ferruginous bands in the Nubian sandstone are not usually of any great thickness, but are often of considerable horizontal extent. Under present economic conditions they are of no commercial importance, though some bands of oolitic structure near Aswan and Wadi Halfa contain a fair percentage of iron oxide.

Iron Ore Deposits in Egypt and Abyssinia.

6. The ochres, which occur in nodules and continuous beds in the upper strata of the Nubian sandstones and clays, are of present interest. They are probably the source of the excellent ochres deposited round certain flowing wells of Kharga Oasis, &c. These have not been commercially developed, and their true value remains doubtful. Of much interest is the development of limonite in Baharia Oasis, which under favourable economic conditions would be worth detailed examination.

7. The analyses of the ores obtained from the hill district lying on the borders of Darfur and Kordofan indicate the presence of iron-yielding deposits of good grade, whose precise location and extent, however, are at present unknown.

Dealing with the subject of iron ore deposits in **Abyssinia,** the report states that ironstone nodules were brought from the neighbourhood of the Dembea Road, close by Chelga, in the north-western area of Abyssinia near Lake Tsana; one of these yielded, on analysis, 56·45 per cent. of iron oxide, equivalent to 39·5 per cent. of metallic iron. The red colour of parts of the adigrat sandstone, which is widely developed in the northern part of Abyssinia, indicates the presence of much distributed ferruginous oxides in the rock, but no evidence has been obtained of their being concentrated in a form that would repay working.

MINERAL AND COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE KATANGA DISTRICT (CONGO STATE).

With reference to the article on p. 480 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd June relative to the possibilities of the Katanga, H.M. Vice-Consul at Kambové (Mr. G. B. Beak) reports that the whole of the Katanga is mineralised, and that there is undoubtedly as good ground outside the mining concession as within it. The copper mines are all on the surface, and there is water power everywhere. Besides the deposits of copper and tin, diamond pipes have been discovered on the Kundelungu and the West Lualaba; the ironstone formation of the country is intersected by quartz veins of various widths, and there is good reason to believe that more thorough prospecting would reveal the existence of payable gold reefs.

Mr. Beak adds that for many years to come the Katanga will not be independent of supplies from the coast, and that the output of the mines will be transported over the Rhodesian railway system. If British merchants desire to extend their trade by establishing branches in the Katanga, there would seem to be no reason why they should be hampered in so doing. Emigration to the Katanga is part of a general movement of the white population from south to north.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Proposed Excise Duties on Spirits, &c.

The "Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette" of the 26th November, 1909, contains a copy of a Bill which proposes to amend the Additional Taxation Acts of 1904 and 1905 relating to the excise duty on spirits, and also to impose an excise duty on vinegar extracts and acids in the Cape of Good Hope.

The proposals of the present Bill are that, from and after the 1st February, 1910, the following excise duties shall be payable on the undermentioned articles, viz.:—

	s.	d.
Colonial spirits, distilled (not being methylated spirit), known as wine brandy ... ... per proof gall.	3	6
Colonial spirits, distilled (other than wine brandy or methylated spirits) ... ... per proof gall.	6	0
(With a proportionate increase or decrease if the spirits be of greater or lower strength.)		
Extracts or essences of vinegar, acetic and pyroligneous acid, manufactured—		
If of a strength not exceeding the strength of proof per Imperial gallon or fraction of an Imperial gallon ...	7*d.*	
And in addition for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof, per degree	4*d.*	

[Proof will be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid.]

Provision is also made for *licenses* to be issued to distil wine brandy or other Colonial spirits in the Colony.

"Colonial spirits" are defined as spirits distilled from the produce of vines grown in Cape Colony.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Dumping Duty on certain Galvanised Plate, and Black Plate.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Customs Memorandum, dated 11th December, 1909, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, which states that, until otherwise determined, "dumping duty" will be operative on galvanised plate and black plate or sheets when not over 36 inches wide or 144 inches long.

NOTE.—For full particulars respecting the application of the "dumping duty" on articles imported into Canada, *see* p. 7 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th December, 1906.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CEYLON.

Petroleum Regulations.

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of 3rd December, 1909, contains a Notification dated 30th November whereby the following rule is substituted for Rule 8 of the rules for the regulation of the importation of petroleum under Section 10 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1887 :—

No petroleum shall be landed and removed until it has been reported by the testing officer not dangerous, except upon such conditions and to such places as the Collector of Customs may prescribe. It is provided that the requirements of these rules with regard to the testing of petroleum shall not apply to petroleum imported from British India at Trincomalee in quantities not exceeding 24 tins at a time, if the Assistant Collector at the port is satisfied by a certificate from the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment or his Deputy that such petroleum forms part of a consignment which has passed the test prescribed by law in British India.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Supplement to the Customs Tariff Guide (No. 7), dated 5th November, 1909, giving various decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on articles imported into the Australian Commonwealth.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Import Duty.	
		General Tariff.	United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Bags, baskets, boxes, &c.— Soap and pin boxes, glass, with metal top	387 A	30 % *ad val.*	**25 % ad val.**
Bags, sacks, &c.— Corn sacks, measurement 40½ ins. by 23 ins. Average weight 2 lb. 3¾ oz. Substance, 8 porter, 9 shot. (These do not comply with the standard, and should not be admitted.)			
Belting, tinsel, under Tariff No. 134 (B) (*i.e.* for naval or military uniforms) is to be read as covering belting in which the warp or weft is entirely of tinsel, or, Belting in which the warp or weft is composed of a foundation of tinsel thread which runs continuously and regularly the whole width or length			

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Import Duty. General Tariff.	Rate of Import Duty. United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
respectively of the belting, and of a supplemental textile thread inserted to secure a particular design on the material. In most instances this supplemental textile thread is not continuous and regular for the whole width and length of the belting, but is inserted only where a particular design is desired...	134 B	**Free**	**Free**
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—			
Pumps, oil, with glass barrel, plated for motor cycles	169	25 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Bolts and nuts—			
Galvanised hook bolts and nuts for use in the manufacture of large galvanised iron tanks—for keeping inside angle irons in proper position	195	Free	Free
Calendars and almanacs—			
Calendar with strawboard back, paper picture and paper calendar in metal frame	356A	6*d.* per lb., or 35 % *ad val.* whichever higher.	6*d.* per lb., or 35 % *ad val.* whichever higher.
*Chain—			
Link chain for belting and conveying or elevating purposes—			
Plain links for gear driving only	197	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Attachment links, being links with provision for fixing buckets, &c., or slats, and being similar in size to and generally used in conjunction with the plain links mentioned above	170 A	30 % „	**25 % ad val.**
[This classification is to apply in all cases, whether the plain and attachment links are imported together and invoiced on the same invoice or not, but not to apply to links for chain belting specially designed for particular elevating or conveying plants.]			
Drugs, chemicals, &c.—			
Sal-ammoniac (crude commercial muriate of ammonia. Its commercial form is large fibro crystalline masses)...	275	15 % „	15 % *ad val.*

* Revised decision.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Import Duty. General Tariff.	Rate of Import Duty. United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Fittings—			
Malleable or other metal fittings for cyclone or similar gates			
(*a*) When not the customary fittings for joining pipes ...	170 A	30 % *ad val.*	**25 % ad val.**
(*b*) When the fittings used are the ordinary pipe connections	181 or 182	40*s.* per ton. Free	**35s. per ton.** Free
Handles—			
Carriage door, silver plated	380 G	35 % *ad val.*	**30 % ad val.**
" " brass			
Iron and steel—			
Channel iron for vehicle tyres—If not bent to shape and not drilled or further manufactured	183	17½ % "	**12½ %** "
Jewellery—			
Chain, foxtail, silver finished ...	336	30 % "	**25 %** "
Gold jewellery, set with precious stones and doublets in conjunction	337	40 % "	**35 %** "
Leather—			
*Pump butts (all kinds, irrespective of weight)	353 B (3)	20 % "	20 % "
Machinery, machines, &c. (including agricultural implements and machine tools)—			
Rollers, road, motor, water ballast...	162 C	25 % "	**20 %** "
Turbo pump, consisting of a high speed centrifugal pump, driven by and mounted on the same bed plate as the steam turbine—			
Steam turbine	160 A	5 % "	**Free**
Pump	162 C	25 % "	**20 % ad val.**
Matting—			
*Wire, in rolls, for making door mats...	170 A	30 % "	**25 %** "
Moccasins (a knitted woollen article which, when drawn on to the foot, stretches and fits the foot tightly) ...	345	35 % "	**30 %** "
Nets, "torpedo," being rope-nets used as catch-alls at ships' sides to prevent cargo from going overboard while loading and discharging	398	25 % "	25 % "
Oats—hulled	65 D	½*d.* per lb.	½*d.* per lb.
Oils—cod oil, medicinal	292 A	15 % *ad val.*	15 % *ad val.*
Cod oil, commercial	235	Free	Free
Essential oil of almonds and cassia, mixed	291	Free	Free
Outside packages—			
Cases, being ordinary whisky cases imported containing *empty* whisky flasks, not being packages in which such goods are ordinarily imported	306 A	35 % *ad val.*	**30 % ad val.**

* Revised decision.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty. General Tariff.	Rates of Import Duty. United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Packings—			
Gasket, copper brass, French type, packed with asbestos (used as a washer packing on motor car engines). This consists of two layers of thin brass with asbestos between them, and copper shoulders, shaped to fit the facing of the joint to be packed	423 A	20 % *ad val.*	20 % *ad val.*
Printer's materials—			
Rules, brass, known as French dashes	209	5 % ,,	**Free**
Rice, flaked...	94 C	6*s.* per cental.	6*s.* per cental.
Samples—			
Books containing lithographed illustrations of floor cloths, the number, width and size being printed on each, with numerical index and telegraphic code in front of book. (*As a catalogue.*)	356A	6*d.* per lb. or 35 % *ad val.* whichever higher.	6*d.* per lb. or 35 % *ad val.* whichever higher.
Saucepans, aluminium, with cast iron ring sweated on to the bottom ...	170 C	Free	Free
Syringes, glass and vulcanite (vulcanite constitates the greater value)	442	Free	Free
Tobacco—			
Cigars, imitation, being straw middles and tobacco wrapping ...	24	7*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	7*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
Cigarettes, imitation, being finely cut material imitating tobacco done up in ordinary cigarette paper in cigarette form	25	6*s.* 6*d.* per lb.	6*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
Trays, hair brush, aluminium	170 C	Free	Free
Vehicles and parts thereof—			
Aeroplanes—			
(*a*) If complete with built in motors	380 G	35 % *ad val.*	**30 % ad val.**
(*b*) If motors separate or separable—			
Motors	160 C	20 % ,,	20 % *ad val.*
Balance	380 G	35 % ,,	**30 % ad val.**
*Horns for motor cars, imported separately	380 G	35 % ,,	**30** % ,,
Hubs, wooden, for perambulators ...	377	20 % ,,	**15** % ,,
*Sockets, whip, leather or metal ...	380 G	35 % ,,	**30** % ,,
Veils—Invoiced as violettes, being veiling containing silk, cut into lengths for veils	106 A	40 % ,,	**35** % ,,

* Revised decision.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Revised Customs Regulations.

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office a copy of the Statutory Rules, No. 126 of 1909, which have been issued by the Commonwealth Government respecting the regulations to be observed under the Customs Act of 1901. The present Regulations came into force on 26th October, 1909, and repeal all Regulations under the Customs Act previously in force. The regulations, for the most part, remain unaltered, the principal alteration effected being as follows:—

The importation of the following articles shall be made only in packages containing not less than the undermentioned quantities:—

Spirits in cases (not being perfumed or medicinal)	2	gallons (reputed).
Spirits in bulk	5	"
Opium, *for medicinal purposes*	5	pounds net weight.
Tobacco, manufactured	20	" " "
" *unmanufactured*	20	" " "
Cigars	20	" " "
Cigarettes	20	" " "
Snuff	10	" " "

[The italicised words are new.]

There are also modifications of the Regulations dealing with free samples of manufactured tobacco, deposits of duty, drawbacks of duty and the Inter-State transfer of travellers' samples, whilst new Regulations are laid down respecting goods entered for drawback and transferred to another port for exportation.

The Regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Amendment of Petroleum Ordinance, 1908, and date of operation thereof.

The "Straits Settlements Government Gazette Extraordinary" for 26th November contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 18 of 1909) to amend the law relating to the carriage and storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils and liquids in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

The present Ordinance brings into operation the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance of 1908 on the 26th November, 1909 (for which *see* pp. 566–7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th December, 1908).

It also provides, *inter alia*, that no petroleum contained on board any vessel in properly constructed bunkers or receptacles, and used solely as the propelling power of such vessel, shall be deemed to have been imported or exported contrary to the provisions of the Petroleum Ordinance.

All petroleum which, on being examined and tested, according to prescribed rules, is found to have a flashing point higher than 150° F. is exempted from the provisions to the Petroleum Ordinance.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

Imposition of Duty on Petroleum.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains the text of a further Ordinance (No. 19 of 1909), dated 26th November, 1909, which provides for the imposition and collection of a duty on petroleum and other inflammable oils and liquids in the Straits Settlements.

Under this Ordinance, all petroleum taken out of any vessel in which it has been imported must, unless intended for transhipment only, be forthwith taken direct from such vessel to a dutiable petroleum store; and no such petroleum may be removed therefrom without a permit issued by the Port Officer in prescribed form.

All petroleum removed from a dutiable petroleum store, otherwise than for export, is to be subject to a duty of 5 cents per gallon.

No permit will be issued for the removal for export of dutiable petroleum in less quantities than 3 cases, or 24 gallons, at one time.

The word "petroleum" includes the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, petrol, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, naphtha, or any like inflammable liquid whether a natural product or one that is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale or any other bituminous substance, or from any products thereof, but does not include any liquid or substance which has a flashing point higher than 150° F., as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the "Petroleum Ordinance, 1908."

RUSSIA.

Foreign Goods in Russian Far East. Duty-free admission rescinded. Exemption of Certain Chinese Goods.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the exemptions from Customs duty accorded to foreign goods imported into the Russian Far East were, in general, rescinded on March 1st/14th last. It has now been decided, however, that certain Chinese goods may be imported free of duty *viâ* the western frontiers of China into the Governor-Generalships of Turkestan and the Steppes, and the Governments of Tomsk and Yenisei, until August 7th/20th, 1911, instead of until January 1st/14th, 1910, as originally fixed.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GERMANY.

Continuation of Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment to the United Kingdom.

The German "Reichsanzeiger" for the 24th December contains a Law empowering the Bundesrat to continue to accord from the 1st January, 1910, to the 31st December, 1911, most-favoured-nation treatment to the United Kingdom and British Possessions. Annexed to the Law is a Notification of the Bundesrat, dated the 22nd December, 1909, continuing until further notice the conditions hitherto in force under their Notification of the 11th June, 1901.

[The Notification referred to extended to subjects and products of the United Kingdom and of British Colonies and Possessions other than Canada the same privileges as are granted to the subjects and products of the most-favoured-nation.]

SWITZERLAND.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions affecting the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland have recently been issued by the Swiss Customs Department :—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Frs. cts. *Per 100 kilogs.*
Paper and cardboard, asphalted, weighing 400 grammes or less per square metre	297	8 00
Sticks (*crayons*) of pumice stone	625/6	Various rates according to weight with receptacles.
Stands for incandescent lamps— Of copper or copper alloys	833/7	Various rates according to nature.
Of zinc or alloys of zinc	851/2	Various rates according to nature.
Milk of sulphur	974*b*	10 00
Artificial emulsions of oil, of all kinds (for use in paint for buildings)	1109/1110	Various rates according to weight with receptacle.

FRANCE.

Admission of Sirloins of Beef apart from the Animals from which they are cut.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 217 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th November respecting the admission into France of sirloins of beef apart from the animals to which they belong, a recent French Customs Circular states that the Minister of Agriculture has decided that sirloins may not be admitted in this condition if they are boned.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

Duty-free Imports of Olive Oil from Tunis.

A French Presidential Decree of the 30th October fixes at 20,000,000 kilogrammes the quantity of olive oil and black olive oil of Tunisian production which may be imported into France free of duty during the year ending the 31st October, 1910.

MONTENEGRO.

Regulations concerning the Free Port at Antivari.

With reference to the notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 18th January, 1906, and the 11th November, 1909, respecting the creation of a free port area at Antivari, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy (in Italian) of the Regulations governing the landing and storage of goods in the free zone, the passage of goods from the free zone to the Customs territory, &c., together with a copy of the schedule of fees leviable for the embarkation, disembarkation, handling and storage of merchandise in the free zone.

These documents may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

CANADA.

Railway Extension in British Columbia.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. R. Grigg) reports that the Canadian Northern Railway Company have entered into a provisional agreement with the Government of British Columbia, by which the company undertake to construct a railway to connect the Canadian Northern main line through the Province from the Yellow Head Pass to the City of Vancouver, *viâ* the North Thompson River, to Kamloops, thence down the South Thompson and Fraser Rivers to New Westminster, to Vancouver and to English Bluff, south of the Fraser River, the total distance not to exceed 500 miles; to establish a first-class passenger, mail, express and carrying service between English Bluff and Victoria; and to construct a railway from Victoria to Barclay Sound, about 100 miles. Construction work is to be started within three months after the agreement has been ratified, and is to be completed within four years thereafter.

Shipping and Transport.

The Provincial Government agree to guarantee the Company's bonds to the amount of 35,000 dollars a mile, together with interest at 4 per cent., to exempt the railway from taxation for ten years after completion, and to give free right of way, and free timber and gravel for construction purposes out of Provincial lands. The Government will hold a mortgage of the line within the Province and a general guarantee of the Canadian Northern Railway to indemnify as security for its guarantee. Work is to be begun at once.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Railway Rates to Johannesburg.

With reference to the notice on p. 377 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th November relative to a reduction in railway rates on goods imported into the Transvaal *viâ* ports in Cape Colony and Natal, H.M. Acting Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Mr. E. J. Cattell) has furnished the following table of reduced railway rates to Johannesburg, to come into operation on 1st January, 1910:—

Class of Goods.	From Table Bay Docks.			From Algoa Bay.			From Buffalo Harbour.			From Port Natal.			From Delagoa Bay.*		
	Per ton.†			Per ton.†			Per ton.†			Per ton.†			Per ton.†		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Normal*	10	5	0	8	1	8	7	13	4	7	13	4	7	0	0
Intermediate	7	9	2	5	17	6	5	9	2	5	9	2	5	0	0
Intermediate B	6	9	2	5	0	10	4	14	2	4	14	2	4	5	0
Rough	5	17	6	4	10	10	4	4	2	4	4	2	3	15	0
Rough B	5	2	6	3	15	10	3	9	2	3	9	2	3	0	0
Rough C	4	17	6	3	9	2	3	2	6	3	2	6	2	13	4
Imported produce ...	4	13	4	3	6	8	3	1	8	3	1	8	2	13	4
Fencing and fertilisers..	3	16	8	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	5	0	1	16	8

* These rates remain unchanged. † Ton of 2,000 lbs.

RUSSIA.

North Donetz Railway.

H.M. Consul at St. Petersburg (Mr. A. W. Woodhouse) reports that a railway, called the North Donetz Railway, is under construction from Lgov on the Moscow—Kharkov—Voronezh line to Likhaya on the South-Eastern Railway, passing through Kharkov and Izium, with branch lines to Kramatorskaya and Nikitovka. The length of the line is 713 versts (about 473 miles). The railway, which is being built with French capital, belongs to a private company.

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

Progress of Work on Eisk—Sosik Railway.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that, according to a local newspaper, the Eisk—Sosik branch of the Rostov—Vladikavkaz railway is not likely to be ready for traffic, in view of the slow rate of progress of work on the line, before the early part of 1911. Much difficulty was (17th November) being experienced in obtaining sleepers and rails.

Proposed Railway Extension from Astrakhan to Petrovsk.

H.M. Consul also reports that, it having been decided to build a railway to Astrakhan, a proposal is under consideration for the extension of this line to Petrovsk on the Caspian Sea, where it should form a junction with the Vladikavkaz Railway. This latter scheme has so far matured that the Principal State Railway Offices have strongly recommended that the project for building a trunk-line between Astrakhan and Kazi—Yurt should be presented forthwith to the Department of Ways and Means. The scheme comprises the laying of a double line of rails over a distance of 450 versts (about 300 miles), and of forming a junction with the Riasan—Ural Railway, the Astrakhan—Kazi—Yurt section to be extended to Petrovsk.

There can be no question as to the value of the service which a railway, connected with the whole Russian railway system, would render to the country lying north-west of the Caspian Sea, to the Province of Ter, and more especially to the town of Astrakhan, the trade turn-over of which alone is reported to exceed six million tons of merchandise of every variety annually. This railway also promises to be of much importance in forming the last link of a chain of rails for the transit of goods, &c. to the Persian and Turkish frontiers.

Proposed Railway between Shusha and Evlah.

H.M. Consul further reports that permission has been given by the Minister of Ways and Means for the construction of a railway between the towns of Shusha and Evlah, on the Trans-Caucasian main line.

Projected Extension of Kars Railway.

A further report by H.M. Consul at Batoum states that, according to the Caucasian newspapers, a Russian Government engineer has recently completed a survey for the contemplated extension of the Kars railway in the direction of the Turkish frontier. The extension line, which is to be 56 versts (about 37 miles) in length, is to terminate between Verkhni and Nijni Sarikamish (Upper and Lower Sarikamish).

Shipping and Transport.

GERMANY.

Proposed Reduction of Freight Rates on Coal from Silesia to Berlin.

With reference to the notice on p. 485 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th December relative to a petition by the Association of Upper Silesian Colliery Owners for a reduced freight tariff for gas coal from Silesia to Berlin, H.M. Consul at Stettin (Mr. R. Bernal) now reports that the petition has been rejected at the general meeting of the "Landeseisenbahnrat" (a permanent committee of railway officials and prominent merchants). It was expected that the Minister for Railways would uphold this decision.

PORTUGAL.

Destruction of Lighters at Oporto: Possible Use of Foreign Lighters.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) reports that, owing to a very heavy flood in the river Douro, nearly all the lighters at Oporto, both river and sea-going (the latter used for carrying cargo to Leixões) in number about 600 and 120 respectively, have been washed away or destroyed. It is rumoured that the local traders intend to petition the Central Government for permission to employ foreign lighters while the scarcity of native ones continues.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

Peat Fuel Production in Ontario.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that last year 60 tons of peat fuel were manufactured in Victoria County, Ontario. It is intended to use this supply for experimental purposes at the fuel testing plant of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. The peat fuel industry is, as yet, in its initial stages in Ontario province; although several years have been spent in experiments, the results obtained have been disappointing. The total workable area of bog in Ontario, 5 feet and over in depth, is 18,394 acres.

Production of Natural Gas.

The Correspondent also reports that on 17th December a deposit of natural gas was struck at a depth of 200 feet in Brampton, a village in Peel County, Ontario.

In this connection it is interesting to note, says Mr. Field, that the production of natural gas in Ontario is increasing considerably. After a period of commercial depression in 1901 and 1902, when

certain of the gas fields became exhausted, the industry began to revive owing to new discoveries of gas pools. Since then there has been a substantial increase in production every year. In 1908, according to official figures, the total production of natural gas in Canada, of which 93 per cent. was obtained in Ontario, was valued at 1,012,660 dollars (about 208,000*l.*) This is an increase of 24·2 per cent. on the value in 1907, and of 73·5 per cent. on that in 1906.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Rules regarding Working of Oil Deposits.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received a copy of a Southern Nigerian Order-in-Council amending the rules made under the Mining Regulation (Oil) Ordinance. The order may be seen by British firms interested on appliction at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Eruption of Natural Gas.

H.M. Consul-General at Budapest (Mr. Esme Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G.) reports that, according to the local press, a great eruption of natural gas has occurred in the district of Kissármás, Co. Koloz, in Transylvania. Boring has been carried to a depth of 302 metres (about 990 feet). It is calculated that the gas escapes at the rate of two cubic metres a second, and with a force of 20,000 h.p. The gas is practically perfectly pure, and contains only about one-half per cent. of foreign nitrogenous matter. The right to the use of the gas has been bought by the Government, and it is proposed to erect large electrical works on the spot.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Mineral Resources.

A report on the Indo-Chinese Turkestan trade *viâ* Ladakh in 1908-9, published as a supplement to the official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 25th November, states that a Russian geologist has lately discovered:—(1) Gold near Yuruktash, Yolchin and Achma, all south-east of Khotan; (2) magnetic iron in large quantities and of good quality near Tam Oghil and also near Bokodang; (3) deposits of jade in the dry river beds 30 miles south-east of Khotan.

The difficulties of transport in connection with working these minerals, however, would be great.

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 1st January, 1910, were as follows:—

Wheat	33*s.*	3*d.*
Barley	25*s.*	1*d.*
Oats	17*s.*	4*d.*

For further particulars see p. 40.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

Statements are published on pp. 41–2, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the weeks ended 25th December, 1909, and 1st January, 1910, as well as during the corresponding weeks of 1908 and 1909.

Potato Crop of Ireland.

According to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, the average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1909 is estimated at 5·5 tons per statute acre, as against 5·4 tons in 1908, and an average of 4·4 tons for the ten year period—1899–1908. The acreage of the crop in 1909 amounted to 579,799 acres, as against 587,144 acres in 1908, a decrease of 7,345 acres, and the total produce of the crop in 1909 is estimated at 3,202,819 tons, as against 3,199,678 tons in 1908. The quality is on the whole very good.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Estimated Crop Results.

With reference to the notice on p. 492 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th December relative to wheat crop prospects in Australia, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth (Mr. J. F. Conigrave) has forwarded the following estimate, by the Government Statistician, of the crop results for 1909-10, together with the figures of the actual yield in the previous season:—

—	1908-9 (Actual yield).			1909-10 (Estimated yield).		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Area ... acres	285,011	59,461	7,308	446,124	70,798	9,908
Yield ... bushels	2,460,823	739,303	74,433	5,878,529	1,283,071	125,928
Average yield per acre ... bushels	8·63	12·43	10·19	13·18	18·12	12·71

In addition to these cereal crops, the hay harvest is likely to yield 168,399 tons, an increase of 17,467 tons on that of last year.

Agriculture.

RUSSIA.

Condition of Winter Crops.

With reference to the notice on p. 543 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December, 1909, respecting grain crop prospects in Russia, H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. S. Smith) has furnished the following particulars of the condition of the winter crops in Russia at the beginning of winter:—

Over the Black Earth Zone, where the best and the most grain grows, there was a drought of about three months duration which was most unfavourable for the sowing and germination of the winter crops. About the end of October good rains fell over large areas especially in Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, Kharkov, Voronezh, Kursk, and the Don Territory, so that, where already sown, the drooping plants were revived to some extent and fields which had been despaired of partly recovered. In other parts the abnormal lateness of the sowings was partly remedied by favourable weather. Outside the Black Earth Zone sowings were as a rule at the normal time, and the winter crops had sufficient moisture and are reported to be very successful. In many Governments mischief by caterpillars, wireworms, or Hessian flies is reported, but the amount cannot yet be estimated.

The general state of the winter crops appears to be unsatisfactory in Ekaterinoslav, Kharkov, Poltava, Don Territory, Kursk, Tula, Voronezh, Tambov, Penza, Simbirsk, Saratov, Samara, Astrakan, Orenburg, Viatka, and Perm, where only part of the lands of the large owners are more or less satisfactory. Nearly all the lands of small farmers are quite unsatisfactory. The condition is good in the Baltic, Pskov, Novgorod, Tver, Yaroslav, Smolensk, Mogilev, Minsk, Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Volhynia, and Taurida Provinces. Elsewhere the condition is on the whole satisfactory.

TURKEY (ASIA MINOR).

Possibilities of Cotton Growing Industry in Adana.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are in receipt of information regarding the possibilities of cotton growing in the plain of Adana, served by the ports of Mersina, Ayas and Yumurtalik. The province of Adana produces at present some 70,800 bales of cotton. A large proportion of its area is said to be suitable for cotton growing. American types of cotton have been introduced into Adana since 1860 with very good results; Egyptian cotton has not been so successful. A German company established at Adana have taken up the cotton industry in the province, and control half the annual production.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th December, 1909, was 108,114 (including 40 bales British West Indian, 106 bales British West African and 214 bales British East African), and the number imported during the fifty-two weeks ended 30th December was 4,200,742 (including 6,358 bales British West Indian, 12,715 bales British West African, 11,702 bales British East African and 326 bales foreign East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 30th December was 6,866, and during the fifty-two weeks, 378,197.

For further details see p. 40.

Wood impregnated with Staining Fluid: Samples on View.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received samples of wood impregnated with staining fluid, as treated in Sweden. These may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

Report of Royal Commission on Timber Industries.

Adverting to the notice on p. 232 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th April, 1909, relative to the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the conditions affecting the timber industries of New Zealand, H.M. Trade Commissioner there (Mr. G. H. F. Rolleston) has forwarded a copy of the Report of the Commission. From this it appears that the depression in the timber trade is due to the restricted demand and to over-production. The Commission suggest the adoption of improved methods in the industries, and recommend certain alterations in the import duties on Oregon timber.

The full text of the Report, which contains the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, may be seen by British firms interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NATAL.

New Furniture Factory.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) has forwarded an extract from the "Natal Mercury" of 4th December, from which it appears that a factory is to be erected at Durban by Messrs McNamee and Company for the manufacture of furniture. It is claimed that the factory will be able to turn out sufficient furniture to supply the whole Colony.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Turpentine Production.

According to the "Galveston Daily News" of 8th December, the Houston Oil Company have leased the privilege of extracting turpentine from the pine trees on some 600,000 acres of land in East Texas to two companies, who intend at once to begin operations.

Producer Gas from Lignite Slack in Texas.

According to a report from Dallas, Texas, published in the "Galveston Daily News" of 17th December, it has been found that the slack from the lignite mines of Texas, provided that it is not more than 50 per cent. powder, will make a high grade of producer gas, from which ammonia can be obtained in paying quantities as a by-product. The ammonia, it is stated, can be reduced to a hydrous form and sent to ice factories throughout the country. It is proposed to form a company to develop such an industry.

MEXICO.

Meat Packing Industry.

With reference to the notice on p. 64 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th January, 1909, relative to a contract between the Mexican Government and the National Mexican Packing Company for the establishment of meat packing and preserving works in Mexico, H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) has forwarded a copy of an extract from the "Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics" for November, from which it appears that the company, which is a United States concern, has a capital of 22,500,000 dollars (about 4,680,000*l.*). According to the concession which it holds, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs may be slaughtered in Mexico City only at the slaughter houses of the company, which has also the exclusive privilege of operating cold storage plants in the Federal District, and throughout the Republic in so far as the plants work under Federal control. The concession expires at the end of 1926. Since September last, the shipment of Mexican meat products to London has taken place.

Proposed Production of Wine from Maguey Plant.

The "Mexican Herald" of 27th November states that a company has been formed in Mexico with British capital to utilise a discovery made by Dr. Lacavalerie, a French wine expert, for making wine from the maguey plant. It is claimed that, by the process in question, after fermentation all trace of the flavour peculiar to the maguey is removed, and the wine is not distinguishable from the French vintages. The maguey wine is also stated to have medicinal value, the maguey being rich in pepsin.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 52 weeks ended 30th December, 1909 :—

—	Week ended 30th Dec., 1909.	52 Weeks ended 30th Dec., 1909.	Week ended 30th Dec., 1909.	52 Weeks ended 30th Dec., 1909.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	78,126	3,329,325	2,811	198,516
Brazilian	4,161	56,246	272	9,453
East Indian	1,901	115,107	81	38,413
Egyptian	22,028	559,608	3,544	121,858
Miscellaneous	1,898*	140,456†	158	9,957
Total	108,114	4,200,742	6,866	378,197

* Including 40 bales British West Indian, 106 bales British West African and 214 bales British East African.

† Including 6,358 bales British West Indian, 12,715 bales British West African, 11,702 bales British East African, and 326 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 1st January, 1910, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Week ended 1st January, 1910	33	3	25	1	17	4
Corresponding week in—						
1902	24	11	24	1	17	0
1903	26	6	22	6	15	7
1904	30	4	24	4	16	3
1905	28	4	24	6	18	2
1906	26	0	23	11	17	3
1907	35	1	26	9	18	4
1908	32	0	26	7	17	4

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 25th December, 1909, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 25th Dec., 1909.	*Corresponding Week in 1908.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	Number	4,967	*3,594*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	134	*138*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	114,673	*107,302*
Mutton " " " ...	"	70,941	*36,067*
Pork " " " ...	"	17,878	*17,557*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	10,679	*9,177*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	68,791	*75,541*
Beef	"	2,051	*2,230*
Hams	"	12,126	*12,208*
Pork	"	2,401	*4,260*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,158	*993*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	8,510	*6,419*
Dairy Produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	75,499	*77,741*
Margarine	"	23,939	*14,979*
Cheese	"	8,502	*13,908*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	238	*121*
" condensed	"	15,465	*15,613*
" preserved, other kinds	"	259	*28*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	293,180	*225,021*
Poultry	Value £	166,829	*135,398*
Game	"	2,520	*727*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	13,159	*5,122*
Lard	"	23,630	*26,542*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,697,300	*1,091,800*
Wheat meal and flour	"	212,800	*284,200*
Barley	"	222,600	*186,800*
Oats	"	180 800	*86,000*
Peas	"	68,680	*24,490*
Beans	"	95,950	*48,930*
Maize or Indian corn	"	489,300	*658,200*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	60,510	*49,218*
Apricots and peaches	"	1	*9*
Bananas	Bunches.	9,911	*12,317*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	873	*441*
Lemons	"	28,537	*5,691*
Oranges	"	243,236	*145,396*
Pears	"	382	*245*
Plums	"	705	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,795	*1,484*
Hay	Tons.	827	*937*
Straw	"	169	*263*
Moss litter	"	2,161	*1,365*
Hops	Cwts.	3,448	*7,320*
Locust beans	"	34,078	*2,680*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	73,431	*70,512*
Potatoes	Cwts.	19,921	*7,520*
Tomatoes	"	11,000	*14,066*
Unenumerated	Value £	5,494	*6,164*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	8,618	*2,416*
" preserved by canning	"	15,607	*6,983*

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom—(*cont.*).

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 1st January, 1910, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 1st January, 1910.	*Corresponding week in 1908-9.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	7,589	*5,392*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	162	*58*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	96,811	*124,361*
Mutton " " " ..	"	85,829	*128,217*
Pork " " " ..	"	12,303	*19,674*
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	12,233	*13,798*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	91,276	*112,621*
Beef	"	1,836	*2,607*
Hams	"	16,933	*19,936*
Pork	"	4,084	*3,522*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,036	*1,591*
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting... (including tinned and canned)	"	12,945	*6,118*
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	76,566	*76,765*
Margarine	"	18,587	*12,857*
Cheese	"	19,694	*12,175*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	15	—
" cream	"	269	*115*
" condensed	"	21,016	*14,588*
" preserved, other kinds...	"	138	*71*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	365,626	*233,582*
Poultry	Value £	29,445	*20,390*
Game	"	4,208	*1,399*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	17,270	*9,158*
Lard	"	42,388	*52,720*
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,260,140	*1,616,000*
Wheat-meal and flour...	"	300,700	*439,000*
Barley	"	569,100	*556,400*
Oats...	"	223,200	*122,800*
Peas	"	46,630	*16,080*
Beans	"	62,260	*17,220*
Maize or Indian corn	"	868,800	*1,134,500*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	60,112	*58,042*
Apricots and peaches	"	6	—
Bananas	Bunches	44,583	*109,273*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants...	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	106	*182*
Lemons	"	26,158	*12,482*
Oranges	"	125,225	*258,687*
Pears	"	139	*227*
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	608	*973*
Hay...	Tons	1,512	*493*
Straw	"	121	*276*
Moss Litter	"	886	*1,689*
Hops	Cwts.	3,761	*8,710*
Locust beans	"	16,517	*580*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	85,431	*116,423*
Potatoes...	Cwts.	16,110	*7,028*
Tomatoes	"	12,207	*20,750*
Unenumerated	Value £	5,863	*4,297*
Vegetables, dried...	Cwts.	3,837	*4,591*
" preserved by canning	"	9,507	*8,408*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1909, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1908 has been issued, and may be purchased at any of the addresses enumerated above at a cost of 6*s.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 5*d.* for the second volume, and 4*s.* for the supplement. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1904-1908, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country); in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and in the supplement abstract and detailed tables showing countries of *consignment* of imports and countries of *ultimate destination* of exports.

It may be noted that for 1909 and following years, the figures of Volumes I. and II. will relate to the countries *of consignment* for both imports and exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given on the basis of the figures hitherto stated in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the December issue:—State of the Labour Market in November; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Trade Boards, Chain Trade Regulations; Profit Sharing, 1908-1909; Legal Cases affecting Labour.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 4,391. Trade of the Province of Angola in 1908.

General description of the Province.

Railways, projected and constructed.

Coffee, rubber and cotton industries.

Mineral deposits.

Shipping trade.

Map.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 4,392. Trade of Muscat in year 1908-9.

Analysis of trade. Customs duties.
Currency and exchange. Freight and shipping.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Canada and the West Indies. Royal Commission on Trade. Relations between Canada and the West Indies. Minutes of Evidence taken in Canada, and Appendices. [*Cd.* 4,991.] *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

A notice respecting the appointment of this Commission appeared on p. 372 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th August, 1909.

London Traffic Report. Report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. [*Cd.* 4,988.] *Price* 2*s.* 1*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports (Annual) relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. :—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
594	Northern Nigeria, 1907–8	11*d.*
595	Basutoland, 1907–8	3*d.*
596	Swaziland, 1907–8	6*d.*
597	St. Helena, 1908	3½*d.*
598	Gibraltar, 1908	1¼*d.*
599	Falkland Islands, 1908	2*d.*
600	Uganda, 1907-8	4½*d.*
601	Imperial Institute, Report on the work of	2½*d.*
602	Gold Coast Northern Territories, 1908	1½*d.*
603	Ashanti, 1908	2*d.*
604	Ceylon, 1908	4½*d.*
605	Weihaiwei, 1908	1*d.*
606	Seychelles, 1908	4*d.*
607	Jamaica, 1907-8	2½*d.*
608	Surveys of British Africa, Ceylon, The Federated Malay States, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras, Fiji	1*s.* 7*d.*
609	Gambia, 1908	8½*d.*
610	Malta, 1908-9	6*d.*
611	Sierra Leone, 1908...	5½*d.*
612	Turks and Caicos Islands, 1908	1*d.*
613	Gold Coast, 1908	4*d.*
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1908-9	1*d.*
615	Bahamas, 1908-9	4*d.*
—	Cyprus, 1908-9	4*d.*
616	St. Lucia, 1908	2½*d.*
617	Hong Kong, 1908	4*d.*
618	Fiji, 1908	2½*d.*
619	Nyasaland Protectorate, 1908-9	2½*d.*
620	Barbados, 1908-9	2½*d.*
621	Trinidad and Tobago, 1908-9	3½*d.*
622	Straits Settlements, 1908	4*d.*
623	Somaliland Protectorate, 1908-9	1½*d.*
624	Mauritius, 1908	3¼*d.*
625	St. Vincent, 1908-9	2½*d.*
626	Jamaica, 1908-9	4*d.*
627	Swaziland, 1908-9	3½*d.*
628	Grenada, 1908	3½*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in Italic type.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4355	Austria-Hungary, 1908 ...	2*d.*
4305	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908	4½*d.*
4367	Finances, 1908-9	2½*d.*
4334	Fiume, 1908...	1*d.*
4212	Hungary, 1907-8	2*d.*
4369	Trieste, 1908	4*d.*
	Belgium:	
4182	Antwerp, Shipping, 1908 ...	6½*d.*
4351	Belgium, 1908 and first half of 1909	3*d.*
	Crete:	
4238	Crete, 1908	5*d.*
	Denmark:	
4277	Denmark, 1908	2½*d.*
4307	Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1908	1½*d.*
4211	Finances, 1907-8	2½*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
4374	Algeria, 1908	4½*d.*
4246	Bordeaux, 1908	3½*d.*
4206	Budget Report for 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4264	Calais, 1908	3*d.*
4236	Corsica, 1908	2*d.*
4217	Dakar, 1908	4*d.*
4318	Dunkirk, 1908	5*d.*
4385	France, 1908 and first six months of 1909	2½*d.*
4223	Havre, 1908	6*d.*
4377	Indo-China, 1908	3½*d.*
4356	Lyons, 1908	2½*d.*
4375	Madagascar, 1908	2½*d.*
4270	Marseilles, 1908	2½*d.*
4380	Martinique, 1908	1½*d.*
4202	New Caledonia, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4269	Nice, 1908	1*d.*
4194	Pondicherry, 1908	½*d.*
4243	Réunion, 1908	1*d.*
4309	Rouen, 1908...	4½*d.*
4302	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1908	4*d.*
4205	Silk Trade of Lyons and St. Etienne, 1908... ...	3*d.*
4276	Society Islands, 1908 ...	½*d.*
	Germany and Colonies:	
4271	Baden, 1908	1*d.*
4282	Berlin, 1908...	5½*d.*
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
4314	Dantzig, 1908	4½*d.*
4283	Düsseldorf, 1908	3½*d.*
4325	Frankfort, 1908	8*d.*
4221	German East Africa, 1907-8	5½*d.*
4326	Hamburg, 1908	5*d.*
4288	Leipzig, 1908	1½*d.*
4301	Pomerania, 1908	2½*d.*
4308	Samoa, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Greece:	
4251	Corfu, 1908	2*d.*
4233	Cyclades, 1908	4½*d.*
4289	Finances, 1907-8	3*d.*
4208	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania, 1908	3*d.*
4228	Piraeus, 1908	3*d.*
4272	Thessaly, 1908	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
4350	Finances, 1908	1½*d.*
4226	Genoa, 1908...	4*d.*
4327	Lecce, 1908	5*d.*
4371	Leghorn, 1908	1*d.*
4353	Lombardy, 1908	3½*d.*
4241	Rome, 1908	1½*d.*
4348	Sicily, 1908	4*d.*
4183	Southern Italy, 1908 ...	1*d.*
673	*Agriculture of Southern Italy*	2*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
4203	Amsterdam, 1908	2*d.*
4196	Balik Pappan, Koetei and Dutch East Borneo ...	½*d.*
4387	Finances, 1909-10	1*d.*
4224	Java, 1908	5*d.*
4213	Rotterdam and Flushing, 1908	2½*d.*
4345	Surinam, 1908	4*d.*
	Norway:	
4278	Norway, 1908	3½*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
4391	Angola, 1908	5*d.*
4239	Azores, 1908...	2*d.*
4181	Goa, 1907	1*d.*
4279	Lisbon, 1908...	1½*d.*
4254	Madeira, 1908	1*d.*
4261	Mozambique, 1908	4½*d.*
4252	Oporto, 1908...	4½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Roumania:	
4219	Roumania, 1908	3*d.*
	Russia:	
4198	Batoum, 1908	2½*d.*
4306	Helsingfors, 1908	2½*d.*
4317	Kieff, 1908	1½*d.*
4323	Moscow, 1908	4*d.*
4295	Odessa, 1908	7½*d.*
4232	Poland and Grodno, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4368	Riga, 1908	4½*d.*
4370	Russia and St. Petersburg, 1908	5½*d.*
	Servia:	
4281	Finances, 1909	1*d.*
4373	Servia, 1908...	1½*d.*
	Spain:	
4262	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1908	4*d.*
4291	Barcelona, 1908	5*d.*
4341	Bilbao, 1908...	5½*d.*
4268	Canary Islands, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4360	Malaga, 1908	3*d.*
4210	Seville, 1908	2½*d.*
4245	Spain, 1908	3*d.*
	Sweden:	
4186	Finances, 1907	1*d.*
4352	Gothenburg, 1908	2*d.*
4298	Stockholm, 1908	7*d.*
	Switzerland:	
4178	Budget Report for 1909 ...	1*d.*
	Turkey:	
4235	Adana, 1908	2*d.*
4197	Adrianople, 1908	1*d.*
4230	Aleppo, 1908	3*d.*
4354	Baghdad, 1908	4½*d.*
4267	Basra, 1908	2*d.*
4329	Beirut and Coast of Syria, 1908	3½*d.*
4214	Benghazy, 1906-8	2½*d.*
4188	Constantinople, 1908 ...	8*d.*
4293	Damascus, 1908	1*d.*
4389	Erzeroum, 1908	3½*d.*
4222	Jerusalem, 1908	1½*d.*
4359	Salonica, 1908	4*d.*
4364	Smyrna, 1908	2*d.*
4315	Trebizond, 1908	3*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Abyssinia:	
4357	Abyssinia, 1907 and 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	Egypt:	
4324	Alexandria, 1908	5½*d.*
4328	Port Said and Suez, 1908 ...	5*d.*
4193	Port Sudan, 1908	½*d.*
	AFRICA (*continued*)—	
	Liberia:	
4265	Liberia, 1908	2*d.*
	Morocco:	
4344	Casablanca, 1908	3½*d.*
4363	Morocco, 1907	3½*d.*
4390	Tangier, 1908	4*d.*
	Tunis:	
4297	Tunis, 1908	3*d.*
	Zanzibar:	
4312	Zanzibar, 1908	3½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4322	Amoy, 1908	1*d.*
4185	Antung, 1908	3½*d.*
4303	Canton, 1908	2*d.*
4216	Changsha, 1908	1*d.*
4286	Chefoo, 1908...	4½*d.*
4386	China, 1908	4*d.*
4257	Chinan, 1908	3*d.*
4207	Chinkiang, 1908	4½*d.*
4259	Chungking, 1908	2½*d.*
4379	Foochow, 1908	3*d.*
4280	Hangchow, 1908	3*d.*
4285	Hankow, 1908	5½*d.*
4225	Ichang, 1908	½*d.*
4273	Kiukiang, 1908	3*d.*
4361	Kiungchow (Hoihow), 1908..	2½*d.*
4304	Mengtzu, 1908	½*d.*
4294	Nanking, 1908	3*d.*
4190	Nanning, 1907-8	1*d.*
4191	Newchwang, 1908	2½*d.*
4330	Ningpo, 1908	3*d.*
4311	Pakhoi, 1908	2½*d.*
4366	Shanghai, 1908	2*d.*
4332	Swatow, 1908	3*d.*
4242	Teng Yueh, 1908	3*d.*
4275	Tientsin, 1907-8	3*d.*
4347	Wenchow, 1908	2*d.*
4378	Wuchow, 1908	4*d.*
4247	Wuhu, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Corea:	
4346	Corea, 1908	2½*d.*
	Japan:	
4319	Budget Report for 1909–10...	2*d.*
4372	Dairen (Dalny), 1908 ...	4*d.*
4256	Hakodate, 1908	5½*d.*
4290	Japan, 1908	4½*d.*
4250	Kobe, 1908	5*d.*
4220	Nagasaki, 1908	3*d.*
4240	North Formosa, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4249	Tainan(South Formosa),1908	3*d.*
4382	Yokohama, 1908	2½*d.*
672	*Raw Silk Industry and Habutae (Japanese Manufactured Silk)*	3*d.*
674	*Matting Industry*	1½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	ASIA (*continued*)—	
675	*Sugar Industry of South Formosa, 1908*	1½*d.*
676	*Mining Industry in the Hokkaido*	1½*d.*
	Muscat:	
4392	Muscat, 1908-9	1*d.*
	Persia:	
4343	Arabistan, 1908-9	2½*d*
4381	Astarabad	2½*d.*
4184	Azerbaijan, 1906-8	2*d.*
4179	Bushire, 1907–8	4*d.*
4316	Kerman, 1908-9	3*d*
4365	Kermanshah, 1908-9 ...	3*d.*
4376	Khorasan, 1908-9	4½*d.*
4342	Shiraz, 1808-9	3*d.*
	Siam:	
4331	Chiengmai, 1908	3½*d.*
4333	Nakon, Sritamarat and Patani, 1908	1½*d.*
4234	Saiburi and Puket, 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4189	Budget Report for 1909-10	2*d.*
4287	Mexico, 1908	4*d.*
4200	Progreso, 1908	½*d.*
4244	Salina Cruz, 1908	½*d.*
4215	Tampico, 1908	1*d.*
4258	Vera Cruz, 1908	2*d.*
	United States	
4231	Baltimore, 1908	2½*d.*
4266	Boston, 1908...	5½*d.*
4229	Chicago, 1908	6*d.*
4263	Galveston, 1908	2*d.*
4296	Hawaii, 1907–8	2½*d.*
4253	New Orleans, 1908... ...	2½*d.*
4192	New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 1908	1½*d.*
4255	Philadelphia, 1908	1½*d.*
4383	Philippine Islands, 1908 ...	3½*d.*
4292	Portland (Oregon), 1908 ...	4*d.*
4336	,, ,, Agriculture, 1908	1*d.*
4209	Porto Rico, 1908	3*d.*
4237	St. Louis, 1908	1*d.*
4227	San Francisco, 1908 ...	3*d.*
4199	Savannah, 1908	3*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica:	
4321	Costa Rica, 1908	1*d.*
	Guatemala:	
4384	Guatemala, 1908	3*d.*
4339	Quezaltenango, 1908 ...	1½*d.*
	Honduras:	
4300	Honduras, 1907-8	1*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentine Republic:	
4340	Rosario, 1908	2*d.*
	Bolivia:	
4310	La Paz, 1908	1½*d.*
	Brazil:	
4313	Bahia, 1908	2½*d.*
4358	Brazil, 1908	7*d.*
4338	Pernambuco, 1908	1½*d.*
4248	Porto Alegre, 1908	3*d.*
4284	Rio Grande do Sul, 1908 ..	½*d.*
4299	Santos, 1908...	2½*d.*
	Chile:	
4337	Chile, 1908	4½*d.*
4201	Coquimbo, 1908	2*d.*
4388	Iquique, 1908	2½*d.*
	Colombia:	
4187	Finances	1½*d.*
4195	Santa Marta, 1908	1*d.*
677	*Mines and Mineral Resources of Colombia* ...	4½*d.*
	Ecuador:	
4335	Ecuador, 1908	1*d.*
	Paraguay.	
4362	Paraguay, 1908	3*d.*
	Peru:	
4260	Iquitos, 1908	½*d.*
	Uruguay:	
4320	Uruguay, 1908	3½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4218	Ciudad Bolivar, 1908 ...	2½*d.*
4349	Caracas, 1906-7 and 1907-8	3½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
4180	Cuba, 1907	1½*d.*
4204	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1908	4*d.*
	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
4274	Friendly Islands, 1908 ...	1*d.*

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1909, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.:—

No.	———	Price.
	United Kingdom.	
4	Accession of the United Kingdom to the International Convention signed at Berne, 26th September, 1906, prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches	1*d.*
	Egypt.	
18	Accession of British Colonies to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Egypt, signed at Cairo, 29th October, 1889	½*d.*
	Norway.	
27	Convention between the United Kingdom and Norway renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 11th August, 1904	½*d.*
	Sweden.	
31	Convention between the United Kingdom and Sweden, renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention of 11th August, 1904	½*d.*
	Germany.	
10	Declaration between the United Kingdom and Germany referring the delimitation of the Southern boundary of the British Territory of Walfish Bay to arbitration ...	½*d.*
17	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany confirming protocols defining boundaries between British and German territories in Africa: (1) Gorege to Lake Chad (12th February, 1907); (2) Uba to the Maio Tiel (11th March, 1907)	6½*d.*
20	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany, renewing for a further period of one year the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 12th July, 1904	½*d.*
25	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the Mutual Protection of Trade Marks in Corea	½*d.*
36	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany, extending the renewal of the Arbitration Agreement of 12th July, 1904, for a further period of four years	½*d.*
	France.	
34	Convention between the United Kingdom and France modifying Article II of the Extradition Treaty of 14th August, 1876	½*d.*
35	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France applying to Tunis the supplementary Extradition Convention of 17th October, 1908	*d.*

Government Publications.

Treaty Series—*continued.*

No.	———	Price.
	Switzerland.	
33	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Convention signed at London, 16th November, 1904	½*d.*
	Portugal.	
26	Additional Articles to the Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal of 17th January, 1883, for the Exchange of Money Orders	½*d.*
32	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Portugal, renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at Windsor, 16th November, 1904	½*d.*
	Spain.	
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Spain renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at London, 27th February, 1904 ...	½*d.*
	Italy.	
2	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Italy renewing for a further period of five years the Arbitration Agreement signed at Rome, 1st February, 1904	½*d.*
	Austria-Hungary.	
15	Accession of Austria and Hungary to the Industrial Property Convention, 1883, &c.	½*d.*
	Bulgaria.	
7	Additional Agreement between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria modifying the Convention of Commerce, Customs Duties, and Navigation, of 9th December, 1905	½*d.*
	Servia.	
14	Accessions of British Colonies, &c., to the Treaty of Commerce between the United Kingdom and Servia, signed at Belgrade, 17th February, 1907	½*d.*
24	Accession of Servia to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, as modified by the Additional Act of 1900	½*d.*
	Turkey.	
1	Protocol between the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey respecting Turkish Customs Duties	½*d.*
	Persia.	
28	Accession of Persia to the International Agreement of 9th December, 1907, respecting the creation of an International Office of Public Health...	½*d.*
	Siam.	
19	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Siam (with Map)	7*d.*

Government Publications.

Treaty Series—*continued.*

No.	———	Price.
	Morocco.	
29	Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Russia respecting protection of Trade-marks and Patents in Morocco	½*d.*
30	Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Spain respecting protection of Patents in Morocco	1*d.*
	United States of America:	
13	Denunciation of the Agreement of 19th November, 1907, between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, respecting (1) Commercial Travellers' samples entering the United Kingdom; (2) Import Duties on British Works of Art entering the United States	½*d.*
23	(In continuation of No. 13 of 1909)	½*d.*
21	Agreement between the United Kingdom and United States of America for the submission to Arbitration of Questions relating to Fisheries on the North Atlantic Coast	1*d.*
6	International Agreement respecting the creation of an International Office of Public Health	1*d.*
22A	Accession of Sweden and Mexico to the International Agreement of 9th December, 1907, respecting the creation of an international Office of Public Health	½*d.*
8	International Radiotelegraphic Convention	3*d.*
	Cuba.	
16	Accession of Cuba to the Convention signed at Geneva, 6th July, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field.	½*d.*
	Mexico.	
9	Convention between the United Kingdom and Mexico, supplementary to the Parcel Post Convention of 25th February, 1897, signed at Mexico 1st December, 1908.	½*d.*
11	Accession of Mexico to the Declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed at Paris 16th April, 1856	½*d.*
	Hayti.	
12	Abrogation of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Hayti of 6th April, 1906, respecting nationality ...	½*d.*
	Colombia.	
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Colombia providing for the Settlement by Arbitration of Certain Classes of Questions which may arise between the two Governments	½*d.*

Confidential Information.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has for several years been in the habit of forwarding to Chambers of Commerce for the use of their members, but not for publication, information (chiefly as to openings abroad for British trade) to which it appeared desirable in British commercial interests to draw attention confidentially. The plan has met with general approval, and, in 1906, in order to attain more fully the purpose of the Board, namely, to reach all British manufacturers or traders interested, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Commercial Intelligence Committee, to supplement the above-mentioned system by opening at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., a Register of British firms who desire to receive such confidential information relative to their respective trades as may come into the hands of the Branch. The Register was opened in January, 1907, and a considerable number of British firms have since applied and had their names inserted therein.

British firms desiring to have their names entered in this Register should fill up and forward to the Commercial Intelligence Branch a form of application, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Branch.

Admission to the Register, as well as the retention upon it of any firm, is at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

No charge is made for information supplied, but every firm admitted to the Register is required to become a subscriber to the "Board cf Trade Journal" (and to register as such with the sale agents, Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin), in order to ensure that those who wish to receive confidential information should first be in possession of all the official information relating to their particular trade which is published in that Journal. The annual subscription to the Journal, including postage, is 15*s.* 2*d.*

The present scheme is provisional and experimental, and its continuance and future development will depend on the results of experience.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Branch is always ready to answer enquiries, as far as possible, on specific subjects, in the interest of British trade.

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Government of Canada has established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, a special office for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade,* 73, *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London by certain Colonial Governments at the following addresses:—

Canada	73, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia... ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia ...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape of Good Hope ...	100, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal	26, Victoria Street, S.W.
Transvaal	72, Victoria Street, S.W.